ORTHOGRAPHY

Consonants

The consonant phonemes are written as follows:

		bilabial	alveolar	alveopalatal	velar
stops	vl. unasp.	p	t	ch	k
	vl. asp.	ph	th	s	kh
	vd.	b	d	j	g
	glottal	b	d	dy	q
liquids		v	l,r	y	h
nasals		m	n	nh	ng

/b/ is a preglottalised voiced bilabial stop [b]; in word-final position it is postglottalised [w?].

/d/ is a preglottalised voiced alveolar stop [?d].

/s/ is usually an aspirated voiceless alveopalatal stop [tʸh] varying to a fricative [s]; in word-final position it is [iʸh].

/q/ is a glottal stop unmarked in word initial position; word-medial glottal stop is symbolised by -; and word-final glottal stop is written as q.

/dy/ is a preglottalised voiced alveopalatal affricate.

Vowels

Katu has eleven basic vowel positions with a long/short contrast in each. In addition the three high vowels are glided, making a total of 25 vowels. Length is indicated by two vowels.

	Front	Central	Back
glided	iê	ươ	uô
high	i ii	ư ưư	u uu
mid	ê êê	ơ ơơ	ô ôô
low close	e ee	ă ăă	o oo
low high		a aa	ó óó

Word Structure and Phoneme Distribution

The Katu word has a main syllable which can be preceded by one, two or three presyllables. The word can be symbolised as CV3/CV2/CV1/MS. CV3 and CV2 are always affixes, whereas CV1 is rarely an affix. Presyllables are always unstressed. The main syllable MS can be symbolised as CV±C or CCV.

ALPHABET

The dictionary is alphabetized as follows:
a, aa, â, ââ, b, b, ch, d, d, e, ee, ê, êê, g, h, i, ii, iê, j, k, kh, l, m, n, ng, nh, o, oo, ô, ôô, ơ, ơơ, ó, óó, p, ph, –, q, r, s, t, th, u, uu, uô, ư, ưư, ươ, v, y, dy

Optional prefixes are bracketed as follows: (a), (h), (ha), (ka), (la), (n), (pa), (ta)

N.A.C., 1991

Tủ-Sách Ngôn-Ngữ
Dân-Tộc Thiểu-Số Việt-Nam
Cuốn 5
Phần 2

NÔÔQ PARAAQ KATU
Katu Dictionary

Katu—Vietnamese—English

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